

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1807.

[No. 1971.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established at
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual
meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac
Company, will be held according to law
at the Union Tavern in George Town on
MONDAY, the 3d day of August next; when
the proceedings of the board of Directors,
with the President's accounts, receipts and dis-
bursements since the last general meeting will
be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.

By order.

George Town, July 4, [3] d^o 30th Jy.

142 hds. of MOLASSES,

5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-
beral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20.

Joseph Mandeville,

Cornet of King and Fairfax-streets,

HAS RECEIVED

50 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 boxes cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate

140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial TEAS,
Hyson Of this year's im-
Young Hyson, and portation & very
Hyson skin fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,
liquors and groceries, he will sell very low
for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 13.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. Best Green Coffee

10 trowsers fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 trowsers green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates
AND IN STORE,
26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and
of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests;

Young Hyson do.

Nyson Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen-
ware, particularly assorted for coun-
try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-
ness.

DAILY BY
SNOWDEN.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property;
and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHES, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intituled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels;
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary,
Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawson and
Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,
60 tons plaster Paris; 300 casks lime
51 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.

IN STORE,

130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate

30 barrels N. E. rum

3 chests imperial, { FRESH

15 do. young hyson { TEAS.

5 hds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.

40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar

160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings

40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel

60 casks raisins

8 bales Beeronboon gurrah.

AND

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, { TEAS,

Imperial, particularly select-
ed for family use.

Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga,

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip't and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotation

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, ston-

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superi-

or quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

tiicle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,

A small fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on

board.

William Hodgson.

July 20.

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA
COFFER MINE COMPANY are hereby
notified, that a general meeting of the company
will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexan-
dria, on the 31st day of the present month at
3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly re-
quested that every member will be punctual
in his attendance either in person or by proxy
as business very essential to their interests
will be laid before them.

John Potts, President.

July 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL receive half a dozen YOUNG WOMEN
of decent deportment, to be taught in
the various parts of Reading, Writing, Arith-
metic, Geography, Grammar, &c. at the mod-
erate price of five DOLLARS per quarter.

P. WANTON.

July 23.

N. B. A handsome library is at their ser-
vice, containing most of the modern publica-
tions.

Half One half the day may be devoted to
seministering.

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. W. F. W.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hds.
tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawson & Fowle, Alexandria;

Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

July 23.

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That the Council do convoke
as a Court of Appeals on Monday the 3d
day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and
sit

FROM THE AURORA.

IT appears to be one of the necessary consequences of criminality that it should, for the warnings of others and the moral good of the world, take no step, but such as is calculated to betray itself. When Bollman presented the article which we published yesterday, from the manner of his address, preceded with a declaration which he made in the hearing of the editor, in the district court of Richmond, that the communication of the treasonable project of Burr, which he made to the executive, "should be made public by him," we expected that such was the paper he proffered for publication. After a perusal, however, we perceived that the real purport of the paper offered was only the offspring of that system which the unfortunate author of the treason has pursued towards the country, the public, the executive, the persons whom he deluded, and those whom he failed to delude.

Instead of asserting his innocence or attempting to prove it by facts or evidence, Mr. Burr has endeavored to roll back upon the government by which his treason has been frustrated and upon the public officers who have been most active in defeating his treason, and on the public officers who have conducted the prosecution,—odium and reproach and contumely.

"Like master like man!" As Burr has done so does Bollman. This unfortunate object of mercy, with a pardon registered in a court of law, issued upon the voluntary revelation of his own treason and the treason of the "master spirit" by whom he was led, this is the man who comes forward to the public with the expectation of making an impression on the public mind in favor of the man whom he had before betrayed and of depreciating the character and conduct of the man to whose benevolence and good faith he owes his liberty and life.

Was the disclosure made by this person brought before the district court in an extraordinary and unwarrantable manner?

The manner was this: Mr. Hay, attorney for the district of Virginia, in charge of his duty as public prosecutor, called these several witnesses for the public, to be sworn in open court on their passage to the grand jury. On Bollman being called, Mr. Hay stated that he conceived it to be his duty to inform the court in what situation he stood as a witness. This Bollman had made important disclosures of Burr's plans projects and the means of accomplishing them, and in consequence thereof the president had issued a pardon; which pardon Bollman at first received, then returned, and said he would neither receive nor reject. In this situation Bollman stood when he came into court and Mr. Hay then tendered a pardon to him in open court, which Bollman refused and thereupon the pardon was recorded in the court by the clerk thereof.

Was this either an unwarrantable or an extraordinary manner of acting? could any course be more fair and liberal? How could Mr. Hay omit to notice the pardon or the cause of the pardon, when the man pardoned was to be called as a witness, and appeared to temporise between his first revelations of the treason, and his latter intercourse with his accused principal. The notice of the information given by Bollman to the executive, was rendered necessary then by Bollman himself, and what his own unprincipled conduct throught had rendered unavoidable, for every act but that of his pardon, which rescued him from the gallows, were his own voluntary acts—he embarked in the treason with Burr voluntarily—he went to New Orleans voluntarily—he opened his overtures to Wilkinson voluntarily—he was sent thence to Washington, indeed involuntarily; but without any solicitation or expectation on the part of the executive, he voluntarily proposed to reveal the plans, projects, and means, by which Burr was to accomplish his treason. The executive, however he must detest the traitor, was bound to hear the revelation of the treason; he condescended to let Bollman come into his presence, and to reveal at once the demonstration of his own criminal purpose, and the foreign aid which Burr was to receive, and had already received, and to which Bollman, before his departure to New Orleans from Philadelphia, was privy and a participant. Here then we see this Bollman, who first embarks in a scheme of perfidy to the U. S. of which two foreign powers were the aiding and abetting, if not the original instigators—after, but not till after he is seized and transported from the proposed theatre of his perfidy, come forward with a new act of that very species of perfidy which he in his essay of yesterday affects to reprobate.

Bollman says that a few days after his arrival at New Orleans in September last, advices were received from gen. Wilkinson stating that he would chastise the *Dons*.

Now the first question we would ask is, what has this to do with vindicating Bollman's character, which he professes to be the object of his essay?

What has gen. Wilkinson's conduct or his threats on the Sabine to do with Bollman's pardon, or his disclosures to the executive?

But a more important question precedes these enquiries—how and for what end came Bollman to New Orleans? How came letters to be addressed to him in cipher, under the name *Henry Windbourne*? Why, possessed of all the knowledge concerning the perfidious intentions of foreign powers against the U. S. did he go to N Orleans endeavor to seduce the commander in chief of the army and leave his very tender solicitudes for the U. S. and his ideas of the great necessity of a war with Spain unrevealed, until he came prisoner to Washington city? Why did he keep the plans concealed until they were frustrated? And for what purpose was it, after they were frustrated, that he requested an interview with the executive?

It is ridiculous to say that he had no personal motives—he may deceive himself into the supposition that others will be deceived by him, but the bitter is the only one bitten! His concern in the plots—his being a principal emissary, his being taken in a situation that subjected him to be hanged as a spy—the very mercy of Wilkinson, which changed his fate from a gibbet to transportation by sea to Washington—his situation at Washington—the mode in which he made the application to the president—the very disclosure of the secret plans of Burr, and of the foreign resources from which Burr drew his funds, and his hopes of establishing that empire, with which in or near the 50th year of his age "the more youthful imagination of Dr. Bollman became enamored in the prospect of emancipating an enslaved kingdom."

Dr. Bollman stands precisely then in a situation similar to that of one of a number of highwaymen, seized on the road in the attempt to rob; the robbery to be sure was not perpetrated, but the Dr. turns stag, and backs out with a full (or half full) disclosure, and for his useful discoveries as state's evidence, the executive deems him entitled to a pardon.

In this situation it is that this state's evidence comes forward as the vindicator of the man he at first betrayed, and the reviler of a magistrate to whom he owes his being at large and exemption from punishment, and thus he insults the very people against whose peace & union he had been a conspirator.

These we believe to be the real merits and the true character of Bollman's conduct all round—like his principal, he lies and betrays every body; old friends and strangers, benefactors and partisans; all are alike the victims of his duplicity and wily artifice.

Under such circumstances, and against such an antagonist, so fallen in the estimation of every man of worth and real honor, it may perhaps be superfluous to say another word. But public information demands a few further remarks, in relation to gen. Wilkinson and the president of the U. States.

The whole course of Burr's conduct has been, since his seizure, to reap revilement and distrust on general Wilkinson. Bollman, in his curious note upon general Wilkinson's returning to N. Orleans "to play the devil," (and he appears to have played the devil with Burr, Bollman, and Co.) confess the whole of Burr's treason; and he admits it too in a cautious way, for while it convicts Burr, it establishes the sagacity and sound generalship of Wilkinson; for says Bollman, General Wilkinson made use of the information which Swartwout gave him of Burr's expedition, to close the dispute with the Spaniards, and then very ungratefully, he infers, after preventing the Spanish war by using the name of Burr, he comes back, and after having rendered both illegal and illaudable Burr's plan (by frustrating the Spanish war) he then fixes upon Burr's own project its original & true character of treason!

There is one other point in this note that merits notice. Bollman says, Burr's expedition "acquired an illegal character through the inimical conduct of a weak & treacherous friend." The reader will do well to consider this sentence.

Was Burr's expedition originally or at any time legal?—Did not Burr to more than ten of the witnesses who were examined by the grand jury, declare that it was not only without the knowledge or con-

sent of the government, but that he held the government itself in contempt? But Bollman says had not Wilkinson by a stratagem brought the Spaniards to a truce on the Sabine, Burr's project would then have succeeded.

Here then we have a clew to the "inimical conduct of a weak and treacherous friend." That is Wilkinson was so weak as to avert a Spanish war by one stratagem, and to destroy a treasonable conspiracy by another:

had the Spanish war been suffered to go on, Wilkinson would not have acted inimical to Burr, had he suffered Burr to come down to Orleans in force he would not have acted inimical, but says this renowned intriguer from the county of Hoga Wilkinson by frustrating both was weak and treacherous.—We shall leave the weakness to be judged by the events; let us see by whom it is, and how consistently general Wilkinson is called treacherous. Treacherous to whom? To his country? No! To the Spaniards? No! To whom then? Why treacherous (says Dr. Bollman) who exposed Burr's treason after the fact to Aaron Burr! Was impudence and audacity ever so barefaced as is this conduct of this man Bollman? Let us suppose the very worst; that the fell spirit of deceit and treachery could inspire Burr to insinuate or assert. Let us suppose the very worst; that Wilkinson had a previous knowledge of Burr's imperial designs—or of his determination to seize on New Orleans and make it the seat of his grid empire, of which the youthful fancy of Dr. Bollman was so enamored. Let us suppose more than ever was asserted or surmised, that Wilkinson had entered into written engagements to consummate such a scheme of treason as the severance of the western and southern territory; and having arrived at the point when Swartwout reached him; that at this moment he had determined and continued resolved to conceal his plot from every one but Swartwout and Bollman, and that on arriving at N. Orleans he had like Coriolanus at the gates of Rome repented and instead of prosecuting the scheme of treason and severance of the national territory, compunction filled his bosom and the love of his country triumphed over his premeditated scheme of treason; we suppose all this freely, because we know the very reverse is the truth; but suppose this true. Why after all Wilkinson would have the merit of at least saving his country, and if he was guilty of treason, it was to the most treacherous of men, to one with whom no faith ought to be kept. We do not admire Mr. Bollman's idea of honor. It is that vulgar honor called honor among thieves. He cannot see any impiety in treason, but he can discover treachery in saving a nation from division of territory and civil war, and its concomitant horrors; Wilkinson at the very worst has acted a nobler part than the admitted Coriolanus. He has frustrated not only a foreign but a civil war.

In this place, and we thank Bollman for the opportunity, we will inform the public of two important facts; and they will enable the public to determine the chastisement which this hardened conspirator merits, who has dared to speak as he has spoken of Wilkinson.

We above assumed that Wilkinson had concealed the communication made by Burr through Swartwout and Bollman, from every one; it has been repeatedly said that he concealed these and even Dayton's famous communications from the government.—Mark the real state of the case. Swartwout reached general W's camp in the afternoon, and made his communication that evening. The first emotion of Wilkinson was that he ought to be immediately disposed of as a spy; but recollecting that there were further communications to be made by Bollman, he determined to pursue another course. Early in the morning he called on col. Cushing, the second in command, and to him communicated the mission and the dispatch brought by Swartwout; with him it was agreed to be best to temporize with Swartwout, until the whole treason should be revealed by the prime emissary Bollman, and upon the possession of that full information to seize upon them and send them to the seat of government. The government was immediately addressed by an express dispatch; and Wilkinson took his measures with that admirable skill which has ended in preventing a Spanish war, and in frustrating the conspiracy.

In like manner the recent rumors concerning measures proposed in the grand jury, were founded upon the assumption that gen. Wilkinson had concealed Dayton's treasonable letter from the government. Had any question been asked by the grand jury this mistake could not have arisen, as a copy of Dayton's letter had

been forwarded to the government, fully communicated to the president, was known to the secretary of war, are facts which are known to be true, which will appear on the trial.

Let us see it then in another point of view—we entreat the pardon of Wilkinson and of the president, for the delicacy of naming them at the same time with Bollman, but it is the public to rouse into such an inflation.

Wilkinson was treacherous! says Bollman. To whom? To Burr.

The president was treacherous! Bollman.

But it is Bollman, who, after Wilkinson had frustrated the treason, that claims Wilkinson's treachery? Why, good reader, Bollman upbraids Wilkinson for not doing better in his treason, and his treachery costs him his country and frustrates Burr; for this Bollman calls him treacherous, this same Bollman who, after detecting all Burr's schemes to the president, voluntarily and without solicitation, who writes five folio sheets of treason to his principal.

Here then we find Bollman is a traitor to the country which received him with hospitality, and then treacherous to him upbraiding the chief magistrate, who not only frequently proved his good will for him, but who had on several particular occasions given him proofs of his good will; who, after being guilty of treason upon his own confession, and guilty of the prof of geo. Wilkinson and others who, after voluntarily revealing his treason, and obtaining from the president his highest exertion of power and the greatest gift of mercy, his *forfeited life*; this comes forward as the calumniator of former benefactor, and of the head of the government which he had conspired to disserve, and of the individual who had been his generous benefactor.

Such is Bollman. But let us see what is that he charges upon the president. His own story is, that he meant to "remove false impressions" of treasonable persons and to convince the president that he ought to go to war with Spain, and give countenance to Burr! This is his own story. The reader will recollect that this self-created privy counsellor and teacher of political ethics, was no other than the prime minister of the emperor in prospect. The very man Bollman had gone to N. Orleans with foreign gold in his pocket, and who digested and methodised in his mind detected in that treason and sent to the seat of the government against which he conspired; and he tells the Americans plainly an address to the American people that from the cell in which he was imprisoned as a traitor, he of his own motion undertook to become the privy counsellor of the government he aimed to destroy and to preach politics and purity to the executive.

It is his own story; he says he requested the interview for those two decided objects. Well! let us see how he is treated. His story is heard; he said he had no personal motive. What motives then? If he had no personal motives he must have had only to add another scene to the atrocious cheat; for he says he sought to remove impressions of treason, and to persuade the executive to a war with Spain. If these were the objects he must be one of the most flagitious and hardened of conspirators; we will not credit him; he is not entitled to it; we believe that he wished to save his life by turning state's evidence. The veriest prostitutes sometimes talk of purity, and disinterestedness. They nevertheless pursue their traffic in the world. Bollman revealed the secret of his principal and was pardoned. Let us now see what were the conditions.

The president's note, which Bollman fortunately furnishes, speaks both the sentiments of the president concerning Bollman and the purpose for which he wished to obtain the statement in writing.

The president states that Bollman's communications were "interesting," because the unfolded designs against the peace and unity of the nation, and the connexion between conspirators and foreign governments; he assumes, that their *complexion and tendency* was such as Bollman would not scruple to commit to writing, in all the details in which he had orally entered; but hints some circumstance necessary to complete narration, or some incompleteness or inconsistency in the narrative given. The main of the president's note is obviously decided but distant, and it displays a guarded attitude against the man, and a want of confidence in the completeness or fidelity of his communication. But the point that appears to be most dwelt upon by Bollman, is the promise of its being kept secret, and sealed from the public.

From the manner in which the president attempts to distort this point, in his opinion, that when Burr made pronian protestations in relation to the confidential letters, in relation to the 13th May, before the distribution of which he had a special apprehension of Bollman, and that is whole apprehensions and se-roused into such an inflation.

But as it regards Bollman, president say—"Thomas Jefferson was treacherous! says Bollman. To whom? To Burr.

The president was treacherous! Bollman.

Now what is the fact—has ever been used against Erick on the contrary to prevent the president issues a pardon in any change of the president's political paper, and which the publications of duty must file a part of the state, he too said that it specially concerned but it is said deeply to concern him, was the president to be recalled and not to act upon it. Was the promise never to use man, the whole end and purpose, and of the commitment to bring the examination to this point we at once his profligacy stares in face. The communication to be committed to writing, division? Look at the condition the condition of saving A. B. Dayton, or James Adair, or capital or associate in the treason was single, and on that was the communication delivered: that condition should never be used against then we have not only the disclosure but the purpose is to find that Bollman who talks *sentient fraud and turpitud* made all these disclosures condition of saving himself, capital and all his associates themselves. This is the true transaction, and we deem it necessary to say more upon it, though ample animadversion placed this agent of treason in true colors before that could be had the impudence to intend.

The notice we have taken on public grounds, not shot have obtained a place in the not at once seen the prop Endeavor to convict himself before endeavor to betray. If we of him again in any way it will hardly ever necessary to say again.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
Communicated for the use of two letters, written by American gentlemen at Cambridge, U. S. (by mail via Salem) of March 24, 1807.

These letters state, that between the Chinese and the Americans were accommodated: the English community which the English community acceded. That the chief colony had determined to England with that part which was then on board not more than would ball.

That the business country ships went on as favored light by the Chinese.

BALTIMORE.
The following relation the mouth of Mr. Hyatt, an American resident of Baltimore, on the ship Eugene, of and for Bordeaux, in the spring of 1805, by the British ship Cambrian was captured into Halifax, N. S. she remained for some time, crew, together with the captain and taken and detained on board which went to sea immediately. The Cambrian cruised in the station until March 1806, when it was ordered to England. The departure from then together with all the Am-

to the government
the secretary of war
are known to be in
ar on the trial.
it then in another
treat the pardon of
of the president, for
ring them at the bar
but it is the public
as treacherous," says
n? To Burr.
it was treacherous
whom? To Bollman
Bollman, who, after
ed the treason, the
son's treachery!
y, Good reader, B
and his treacherous
cherous to his country
and frustrates our
an calls him treacherous
a schemes to the pre
folio sheets of news
find Bollman guilty
which received him
then treacherous to the
chief magistrate, who
fully proved his good
on him proofs of his
confession, and guilty
o. Wilkinson and others
nately revealing his
ng from the president
of power and the gre
is forfeit life; this
as the calumniator of
r, and of the head of
ch he had conspired
f the individual who
us benefactor.
an. But let us see what
a upon the president,
that he meant to "rem
" of treasonable purpose
the president in the
Spain, and give count
This is his own self.
I recollect that this
unselfish and teacher of
no other than the pro
emperor in prospect. I
had gone to N. Orland
in his pocket, and had
methodised in his mind
treason and secret government against which
he tells the Americans
to the American people
in which he was involved, he of his own motion
come the privy counsellor
ant he aimed to destroy
politics and purity to
story; he says he required
for those two decided
us see how he is treated;
d; he said he had no
What motives then? His
motives he must have
another scene to the
for he says he sought
ons of treason, and to prove
to a war with Spain
e objects he must be
ious and hardened of course
ill not credit him he
we believe that he will
life by turning a slave's
test prostitutes sometimes
and disinterestedness—
as pursue their traffic
man revealed the secret
aud was pardoned. These
were the conditions.
a note, which Bollman
speaks both the secret
ident concerning Bollman,
or which he wished to be
it in writing.

From the manner in which Bollman attempts to distort this point, we are firmly of opinion, that when Burr made so many Sempronian protestations about the fidelity of confidential letters, in relation to the letter of the 1st May, before the district court, that he had a special apprehension of this state's evidence of Bollman, and that it was by it his whole apprehensions and sensibility were aroused into such an inflation of affected hor-

But as it regards Bollman, what does the president say—"Thomas Jefferson gives his word of honor that the communication in writing shall never be used against Erick Bollman."

Now what is the fact—have these papers ever been used against Erick Bollman? No! on the contrary to prevent the possibility of it the president issues a pardon, so that upon any change of the president or any alteration of circumstances, that paper, which is an official paper, and which the president under the obligations of duty must file in the secret department of the state, he took care by issuing a pardon should never bring the author and informer into jeopardy. The pardon is issued and the promise is fulfilled. But let us see the revelation made by Bollman. It is not said that it specially concerned the president; but it is said deeply to concern the state: well then, was the president to keep treason unrevealed and not to act upon it in any shape? Was the promise never to use it against Bollman, the whole end and purpose of the disclosure, and of the commitment in writing? Having brought the examination of Bollman's story to this point we at once see the man, and his profligacy stares the public in the face. The communication of the treason is to be committed to writing, and on what condition? Look at the condition, it is not on the condition of saving A. Burr, or Jonathan Dayton, or James Adair, or any other principal or associate in the treason; the condition was single, and on that single condition was the communication deliberately written and delivered: that condition was that it should never be used against Bollman. Here then we have not only the history of the disclosure but the purpose is unfolded, and we find that Bollman who talks so much of "essential fraud and turpitude," had actually made all these disclosures upon the single condition of saving himself; leaving his principal and all his associates to shift for themselves. This is the true character of the transaction, and we deem it wholly superfluous to say more upon it, though there is room for ample animadversion. We trust we have placed this agent of treason fairly and in his true colors before that country before which he had the impudence to intrude himself.

The notice we have taken of him has been on public grounds, nor should his production have obtained a place in this paper, had we not at once seen the propriety of suffering him to convict himself before the country he endeavored to betray. If we ever take notice of him again in any way it will be only from similar motives, though we think it will be hardly ever necessary to say a word about him again.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE, [Communicated for the Register.]

We have been favored with the perusal of two letters, written by respectable American gentlemen at Canton, to their correspondent in this city (received this morning via Salem) of as late date as March 24, 1807.

These letters state, that the difference between the Chinese and British had not been accommodated; that the vice-roy adhered to his demand of reparation, to which the English commandant would not accede. That the chief of the British factory had determined to send the ships to England with that part of their cargoes which was then on board, and which was not more than would ballast them.

That the business in American and country ships went on as usual; and that the Americans were considered in the most favored light by the Chinese.

BALTIMORE, July 25.
The following relation of facts is from the mouth of Mr. Hyne himself:

John Hyne, an American seaman and resident of Baltimore, shipped on board the ship Eugene, of and from New York for Bordeaux, in the spring of 1805. On the returning of the said ship from Bordeaux she was captured on the 7th Sept. 1805, by the British ship Cambrian, and carried into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she remained for some time, until the Cambrian was repaired; and then the whole crew, together with this informant, except the captain and cabin boy, were taken and detained on board the Cambrian, which went to sea immediately thereafter.

The Cambrian cruised on the West Indies station until March last, when she was ordered to England; but previous to her departure from thence this informant, together with all the American seamen on

board of her, were removed on board a guard ship at Bermuda, where they remained until the 9th of June, 1806, when seven of the American seamen, together with this informant, were put on board a British armed schooner, to proceed to Charleston, for the purpose of cruising off that port, in company with the Indian sloop of war.

After the said schooner had entered on her station and had cruised for some time, she was sent with dispatches from the said sloop of war to the British squadron within Cape Henry. On the passage of the said schooner to the Capes, she fell in with Commodore Douglass at sea, who ordered the schooner to proceed after him to Halifax.

This informant states, that being much distressed with his long confinement in a foreign service, he concerted the plan, together with his fellow citizens, to rise and take the vessel. Accordingly seven others together with himself, put the plan in execution on the 15th July instant; when they, by first securing the captain of the watch and commander in the cabin, by tying them, as well as all the sailors, took possession and steered for the capes of the Delaware.

The success which crowned the bravery of these hitherto unfortunate Americans, induced 16 of the English sailors to join them.

The day after their good fortune, they fell in with a Carolina schooner, on board of which they consented (at the request of the commander) to go for the purpose of getting on shore; but before they departed, they were assured on the word of the commander, that they should not be fired upon after leaving the schooner, which was accordingly most inviolably observed on the part of the commander; and the 8 American and 16 English seamen were safely landed on the day after the capture, on Cape Henlopen, from whence this informant arrived at this place yesterday morning. There was such implicit reliance reposed in the integrity of the commander of the British schooner by the sailors, that they not only released him and left him unbound, but declined spiking or unshipping one gun.

Baltimore, July 24, 1807.

Captain Ruse, a pilot who arrived here last night, informs, that after piloting the ship Mary, on Monday last, outside of the capes, and returning from the ship he saw a British frigate give chase to the said ship Mary, and a ship out of Norfolk, but knows not whether either of them was taken.

On the same day Captain Ruse fell in with the brig Leo, Robison; schr. Fly Thomas Frazier; schr. Model, capt. Rutter, and a schooner name unknown, at New Point Comfort; who he was informed by Mr. Wilson, supercargo on board the Leo, that after the brig had got to the capes bound out, she was chased by two British cutters as far as New Point Comfort, and on making a second attempt to get out was chased again up the bay.

Captain Ruse states, that he was informed at the same time, that the other vessel outward bound above named, were also chased from the capes into New Point Comfort.

July 23.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

As the present crisis involves both the honor and safety of our country, we consider retrospective opinions as irrelevant and reproachful of past errors as not only unavailing, but injurious to the issue of the contest, in which we may be engaged.

Experience, the great instructor of nations and individuals, has demonstrated to the government and people of the United States, that the avoidance of war does not depend on the disposition of any one nation to maintain peaceful relations with the rest of mankind. On the contrary, conviction has reached us, that, in the present age of the world, aggression can only be kept at a distance, by the knowledge that prompt means of repulsion exist, and that a severe retaliation of the wrongs, that may be attempted against us, will follow.

Under this view of our situation, there is but one course to be pursued, consistent with our feelings as men, or our duty as patriots—as members of the same community we are bound, by the pledge of social happiness, to make mutual concessions of opinion—and, as patriots, we are enjoined by the high behest of our common country to forego all party distinctions in the vindication of her cause against foreign hostility.

[Phil. Register.

The whole of yesterday the current report was, that the British men of war in Lynhaven Bay, had weighed their anchors, and had gone to sea; this may have been the case, but we can with certainty state, that they are again at their former anchor, age off our capes, and that they have been joined by another armed ship.

(Norfolk Herald.)

Mr. Samuel Goodhue, of the brig Three Brothers, who arrived at Newburyport on Friday last, left St. Thomas the 3d July, and informs, that a vessel arrived there from Laguna, which brought information that the Spanish government had confiscated all the English manufactured goods found in any ports on the Main; there were likewise a large number of gun-boats fitted out to take all vessels whatever that have any species of English goods on board. How far this information is correct, our informant is not able to say, but it was generally believed at St. Thomas, and if true, would very considerably affect many houses there. The English cruisers are taking all vessels they fall in with from the city of St. Domingo, loaded with woods under pretence that they are trading from one enemy's port to another, as they have to load on the coast. Several Americans and Danes have already been condemned at Tortola.

Mulay Soliman, emperor of Morocco, issued on the 19th of May last, an order, directing that no vessel in ballast or empty, and which are not laden with goods suitable for the consumption of the country, be suffered to remain at Magadore.

A decisive victory was gained by the forces of Algiers over the troops of the bey of Tunis about the 15th of May in the neighborhood of Constantine. The news of which occasioned great rejoicings at Algiers.

Sidi Soliman Mili Mili was at Gibraltar and part of his business appeared to be the purchasing of military stores for his master, one cargo of which he had sent for Tunis.

All the Portuguese squadron that was stationed at Gibraltar, with the exception of a sloop of war, one brig and a schooner had gone off Algiers, probably with a view to operating with Tunis.

All the ports of Naples, occupied by the enemies of his Sicilian majesty, are declared in a state of blockade. This has been officially notified by the marquis de Circello, minister for foreign affairs to the king of Sicily.

From the Southern Star.—Extract.

MONTEVIDEVIDEO, May 10.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of his Majesty's ship Thisbe, having on board general Whellocke, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in S. America, and staff; to be followed by large reinforcements of troops of every description, which the general left at sea. A company of artillery has disembarked this afternoon from the Thisbe.

May 23.

His excellency governor Whellocke, has, by proclamation ordered that all persons who are not Spaniards or South American subjects, who resided in Montevideo previous to its capture, or who do not belong to merchant ships, do give in their names and residence at the Cavildo's office, before the 28th, under the penalty of forfeiting the protection of the British government.

The following is a list of the general military Staff here, viz. Lieut. gen. John Whellocke, commander in chief; major general Levison Gower, second in command; brigadier general Sir Samuel Achmuty; brigadier general Lumley, and brigadier general Ackland; lieut. colonel Torres, 29th regiment, military secretary, lieut. R. Foster, and ensign Freemantle, aids de camp to the commander in chief; lieut. col. Bradford, 27th deputy adj. gen. lieut. col. Bourke, D. Q. M. G.; colonel Browne, 40th, commandant of the town.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

2000 lbs. BACON, put up particularly for

25 bbls. SHAD, family use.

Likewise for Sale,

A DRAY & GEERS, complete.

A. LINDO.

I wish to purchase a NEGRO LAD

of about 14 years of age, and a NEGRO

GIRL a little younger, for Cash.

N. B. I have on hand, Carlisle Family

FLOUR in whole and half barrels.

July 27.

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ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, July 27.

Will be performed a TRAGEDY, in five acts,

—CALLED—

THE CARMELITE.

Written by Richard Cumberland, esq. author of the West Indian, Hunt to Husbands, Jew, Wheel of Fortune, &c.

Saint Valori, (the

Carmelite,) Mr. Wood,

Lord Hildebrand, Mr. Rutherford,

Montgomery, Mr. Cone,

Lord De Courci, Mr. Cross,

Gylford, Mr. Miller,

Raymond, Mr. Charnock,

Fitzallan, Mrs. Barnes.

Matilda, (Lady Saint

Valori,) Mrs. Melmoth,

(From the Theatre, Philadelphia.)

The Epilogue (altered for the occasion) will be spoken by Mrs. MELMOTH.

To which will be added the COMIC OPERA,

—CALLED—

THE PRIZE;

O P,

2, 5, 3, 8.

Dr. Lenitive, Mr. Jefferson.

Captain Heartwell, Mr. Cone.

Mr. Caddy, Mr. Charnock,

Label, Mr. Cross,

Juba, Master Jefferson,

Servant, Mr. Barnett,

Caroline, Mrs. Claud,

Mrs. Caddy, Mrs. Cunningham,

* * The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Admission—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT,

EVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE.

July 27.

LOST,

Or more probably STOLEN out of my pocket, on Saturday night, either coming out of the Theatre or while there,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,

With my name written on the strap, containing a Twenty Dollar Note of the bank of Alexandria—two notes drawn by James Nutt and Co. in my favor, dated 11th July, at 60 and 90 days, for 190 dollars 50 cents, each—a number of other papers and some Gold Trinkets. Whoever will return the same to me or the Printer, shall receive the money for reward and no questions asked.

William Huber.

July 27.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain John Harmer, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following

Very valuable Property

IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.
ONE piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from hence southwardly eighty eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union street, and to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and 76 feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running northwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches—Also, one half acre of ground lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon streets.

Mary Harper, Ex'x.

Wm. Hartshorne,

Samuel Craig,

Wm. Herbert.

July 27.

New Invented Ovens.

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilege in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a nearer heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business. In fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 20.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and Commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an OVEN under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and Commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens.

A. J.

NEW-YORK, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

WANTED,

A MILLER WHO IS master of his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 15.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole course of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon), a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22

lawt

FOR SALE, OAK HILL MILL, And two valuable Leases,

SITUATED in the county of Fauquier, on the great road leading from Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg. The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet in a very constant stream, issuing immediately from the Cobler Mountain, and is improved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-five, three stories high, two of stone and one of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one of Allegany stones, with the necessary running gear and machinery, in perfect repair.—To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres, n. fee simple, on which there is a framed dwelling house, 38 feet by 20, with two rooms below stairs and two above, an unfinished portico behind, of the whole length of the house, and a porch in front, two excellent springs rising within a few feet of the dwelling house, and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, contain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent to each other, and to the mill lot. They have on them houses for the reception of tenants, twelve acres of improved timothy meadow, and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed land, adapted for Plaster of Paris and red clover, and now in a state of high cultivation. The terms of sale of the above property will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser, to whom will be given an indisputable title. For the terms of sale or a view of the premises, application may be made to Robert Herford, Esq. residing thereupon, who is fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.

Little River, Loudoun county,

Virginia. May 16. [18] lawt

P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of October, it will, after that period, be rented out for one or more years.

C. F. M.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY, To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of Leesburg on FRIDAY the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann, {
Armstead Long, }
Charles F. Mercer, }
Jane 24. 2awts

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called Rural Felicity, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28.

I WILL SELL A pair of handsome well broke Carriage Horses.

They are 7 and 8 years old, of a bright bay color, stout, sound and active, extremely well conditioned, in good order, and ride very well.

N. ELLICOTT.

July 22. 2aw

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawf

For Sale by the Subscribers, Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. 2o

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. 2o

Servants to be Hired.

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house services.

Enquire of the Printer.

Jane 19. 2o

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hamper Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each.

Seven hales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few hales fresh RICE.

ON HAND.

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, set up for home, or export consumption.

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

W.M. DUNLAP.

June 10. 2o

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of Sarah Fouche, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsunday holiday.

ANDREW is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trousers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any case, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Princ. William County.

June 27. 2o

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

SARAH PORTER.

February 14. 2aw

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store,

AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,

At the request of the Washington Society of

Alexandria, by

J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericktown (Md.)

July 15. 2aw

Catalogue of Prints, For sale by ROBERT GRAY, King-st. Alexandria.

JOHN BULL: Blue Beard; Paul & Virginia; Ink and Yarice; Country Girl; Spoiled Child, School for Arrogance; Gulliver; My Grand Mother; Hamlet; W. Oats; Valentine and Orson; More Than One; Cabinet; Weather Cock; Rector; Count Benoussky; Battle of Helensburgh; Love laughs at Locksmiths; Robbers; Ruin; Duenna; Ways and Means; Person of Honor; Romp; Lock and Key; Revenge; Child of Nature; Honest Thieves; Wandering; Alphonso; To Marry, or Not to Marry; Caravan; Fortune's Fool; Richard III; School for Scandal; Antonio; Mountaineers; Cheap Living; Too Civil by Half; Love in many Masks; Royal Shepherd; Wit without Money; Jew; Love in a Village; Modern Antiques.

July 22.

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers,

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTON AND STEVART,
ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S
UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,
Accompanied by a progressive series of Lessons
and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of history books for children in the Library, which have been written within these few years, by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with the name, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared an introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyke, Dilworth and Fanning. The superstructure has been attended to with fidelity and care, and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, which the foundation has most invariably been sufficed to be laid, by the modish and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a production: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have entailed pains to plant upright the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps pride of acknowledged literature could not stand in the way of compiling a Reading Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to the most honored hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the infant mind, is an employment that cannot be graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Low wrote an excellent English grammar, and several works of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the subtile discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from perusing them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor honorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production to their best advantage.

Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow directed by the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early instilled, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to the useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult.

To tread in